THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

DEVOTED TO THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR, LAND REFORM, WORKING MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNIONS, UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERTY, ORDER AND JUSTICE IN INDUSTRY, WILL INSURE UNIVERSAL WEALTH, KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL HARMONY.

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MISCELLANY.

For the New Era of Industry.

THE WORKING MEN'S FOURTH OF JULY ANTHEM.

BY R. E. H. LEVERING.

AIR—"*Martyn.*"

Rone and sinew of the land,
Know your rights, and by them stand!
On this glorious day retrace
Deeds of our own working race!
We the nation's bulwark stand,
Freedom came by our right hand—
Guided by a WASHINGTON,
See the blessings we have won!

Mark the *Boston Harbor* scene
Bold mechanics there could win—
They could scorn the British king
While the rich were cowering!
Glory in your glorious name,
Lighted by immortal fame—
First to crush the galling chain!
First to strike, and strike again!

Turn to storied Lexington—
See the "*Workies*" working on!
Farmers and mechanics there
Spill their blood, the cause to share!
Workies! let this day inspire
Your own breasts with their own fire—
Let the right o'er might prevail,
As we tell the working tale!

Freedom's Bird on Bunker's height
Saw them boldest in the fight—
First to deal the blows around,
Last to quit the bloody ground!
Working men of ev'ry grade,
Shout for courage thus displayed,
Forling in another war
Ye could not these glories o'er.

Pass along through ev'ry fray,
Down to Yorktown's closing sway,—
Alpha and *Omega* still,
Freedom triumphs by their skill!
Workies of each noble art,
Let your lives those truths impart,
Showing still the hero true,
In each word and deed ye do!

Workies! see *your* flag displayed,
Stars and stripes which ye have made,—
STARS to light your onward path,
Stripes to show the workies' wrath!
By your arm it floated first,—
Crushing tyranny accurst,—
By your strength it still shall wave,
As ye rise the land to save!

On your country's altar swear,
Still the nation's fame to rear!
Swear this matchless day shall see
Workies, like their fathers, free!
Raise the cry for quick "REFORM!"
Get it by the soul's right arm,
Win it by improving mind,
As the proud to bless ye bend!

Let this festal day have charm,
Ev'ry party feud disarm,—
Joining still with heart and hand,
Save yourselves TO SAVE THE LAND!
Let Columbia show your might,
As on kings descends the blight,—
Let posterity proclaim
Workies' deeds and Workies' fame!

"*American Hotel*," *Lancaster, Ohio.*

[From the Morning Star.]

HOW TO HAVE GOOD NEIGHBORS.

"So you have bought the pleasant farm where Mrs. Dalton used to live," said Mrs. Emery to Mrs. Austin. "It is a pretty place, but after all, I shall not envy you, for there will be the Watsons right under your elbows, and worse neighbors you never had. Watson, you know, spends all that he can get for liquor, and his wife is little better than himself; indeed, some say, if she was the woman she should be, her husband would be a better man. And their children, the pests of the whole neighborhood—brought up to idleness and mischief, they bid fair to perpetuate their parents' character."

"Poor children," said Mrs. A., mournfully, "what better can we expect of them, than that they will perpetuate their parents' character, except there be redeeming influences cast around them. Their poor mother has had much to harden her heart. She was an orphan cast on the world in infancy. Her heart never unfolded the buds of its affections, beneath the genial smile of parental love. Every thing in her that was good, was checked by the evil influences which surrounded her. How can we expect one to be good and kind, who never knew what kindness was herself? We do not know, Mrs. Emery, what we should be, if our fate had been like hers."

"True," replied Mrs. E., "but it does seem as if she might know enough to let her neighbors' property alone; you know they say she will steal."

"She does not know that she should not steal. But you and I ought to think Heaven, that as strong as we think our principles to be, they have not been tried by temptations such as hers. We do not know what it is to be hungry and cold, and see our little ones shivering around us, crying for bread, while our neighbors have enough and to spare."

"Very well," said Mrs. Emery, rather indignantly, "we shall see how you like to have your clothes-line and your fruit trees robbed every now and then."

"That will be very unpleasant if it occurs," was the quiet reply. "But I believe that society is guilty for a great deal of the mischief it suffers from such persons. They are educated in poverty and vice. No smiles of love fall on their cheerless childhood—no kind voice warns them of the evils which surround their path—no kind hand is extended to raise them up when falling, but they are often repelled with aversion and contempt, by those who profess to be Christians and philanthropists."

"You have singular notions, Mrs. Austin," rejoined her friend. "For myself, I must confess I cannot help feeling an aversion for such people, and wishing them as far off as possible."

"We never had bad neighbors," said Mrs. Austin, thoughtfully. "If this family cannot be improved, it may be very unpleasant living by them."

A few days after the above conversation, Mr. and Mrs. Austin took possession of their new home. They were humble, unpretending people, but they were Christians, and they had learned to believe it their duty to imitate the example of their Master, who came to seek and save that which was lost. They were not among those whose sympathies are inactive, when excited by the miseries which pass before their eyes.

They had entered upon a sphere which was to give a trial to their patience, and an opportunity for the exercise of their Christian benevolence. As soon as they were settled, Mrs. Austin called on the Watsons. It was not without a feeling of loathing that she entered their ruinous hovel, but she was resolved to get acquainted with them, and, if possible, to do them good. The children, poor little dirty, half naked creatures, ran away to hide when she entered, and Mrs. Watson, with a look of surprise, rose up and offered her a broken chair.

"We have just come into the place," said she, "and as I am anxious to become acquainted with my neighbors, I have taken the liberty to call."

"I am much obliged," replied Mrs. Watson. "People seldom take so much notice of us."

Mrs. Austin inquired kindly respecting her health, and found that the poor woman was far from being well. The children began to creep around. She displayed a handfull of apples, which she took from her pocket, and they soon gathered around her. She gave each an apple, and patted their curly heads, with kind and gentle words. The little creatures looked wildly at her, as if unable to comprehend the cause of such unwonted kindness.

When the kind lady rose to depart, she asked Mrs. Watson to let Mary, a child of seven years old, accompany her home; that she might send her some medicines. The child sprang forward with a cry of pleasure, and placing her hand in Mrs. Austin's, looked up affectionately into her face; they starting back, she looked at her mother, who she remembered had not given her consent. Mrs. W. told Mary she might go, but promised her a whipping if she was not back soon.

Mrs. Austin took the child by the hand, and departed. It was a cold day in November, and the wind fluttered poor Mary's frock, and blew back the tangled curls from her naked brow. Mrs. Austin tied a handkerchief over her head.

"Are not your feet cold?" she said, as she looked down and saw that she had no shoes on.

"Yes, ma'am," said Mary, "but mother says we shall get no shoes this winter, for father spends all he can get for drink."

They reached home, and Mrs. A. found a hood, a pair of shoes and a shawl for little Mary, and some medicines for her mother.

The child had never been so happy before, as she was when she tripped home that night. She was not only delighted with the presents she had received, but the kind words and kind looks of her new friend, had fallen like sunshine on her heart.

When Mr. Austin came home, his wife informed him of the call she had made. "The situation of the family is truly deplorable," she added; "is there nothing we can do for them?"

"Indeed, I do not know," replied her husband.

"If there is, I doubt not you will think of it. Watson is terribly besotted; I met him to-night, reeling home, probably to abuse his family; and yet they say, when he is sober, he is a kind-hearted, peaceable man. He has a good trade, and if he could only be prevailed upon to work, without drinking, he might support his family well. His sour wife seems indolent and hopeless; but if she could see the prospect of better days, she would no doubt do better."

"To be sure," replied Mr. Austin, thoughtfully, "he has a good trade, and he was once considered the best workman in town, but he has become so intemperate that none will employ him. I don't know what supports his family; they must often be in wretched destitution."

"Wretched destitution indeed," exclaimed his wife. "And now I think how we may help them. You know we want some one to work on the house immediately. Employ him, and perhaps by keeping him away from temptation, and giving him proper encouragement, we may help him to break off his brutal habits."

"That is a good idea, Jane, and I will see him to-morrow, and try to engage him."

The next morning, the Watsons were not a little surprised to see Mr. Austin enter their dwelling. His heart grew sick at the prospect of sin and misery around him. The shivering children were eagerly pressing around a table on which there was no food except a few potatoes. The father was standing at a shelf, preparing his morning potatoes, and Mrs. W., with uncombed hair and dirty face, stood in a menacing attitude, upbraiding him with loud and angry words.

"Good morning, Mr. Watson," said he.

"Good morning, sir," replied the poor man, with a hiccough. "I don't feel well this morning, and I was about to take some bitters."

"Don't take them, they will do you no good, and I want to talk with you on business."

Watson looked at him with surprise, and pushing the glass from him, seated himself to hear what he had to say.

"I wish to hire you to work on my house," continued Mr. A. "We have several unfinished rooms, and if you will come I will pay you at Mr. Frost's store, where you can obtain groceries and clothes for your family."

There was something so different in the kind and polite manner of Mr. Austin, from the rude contempt with which he was usually treated, that he felt his heart expand; he was again a man among men.

The bargain was closed, and the next morning, true to his promise, Watson came to his store. He commenced, but his hand was unsteady, and his manner restless. Mr. Austin noticed it, and kept him engaged in cheerful conversation. Before noon he asked for cider; he could have none, but Mrs. Austin sent him a mug of hot ginger beer, which he drank eagerly, for his thirst was intense. He kept at his work, but evidently suffered much for the want of the accustomed stimulant.

When night came, Mr. A. took him to the store and paid him for his work in articles necessary for his family; and with kind, encouraging words, bade him good night. When he got home, and exhibited a large salt fish and a bag of flour, the children shouted for joy. It takes but little to make children happy. Alas! that that little should be so often denied. Mrs. Watson's face wore an expression of pleasure quite unusual to her, while she went to prepare supper.

"Dear pa," said little Mary, pressing close to his side, "I wish you would always work for Mr. Austin. If you would, little Johnny would get some shoes."

A tear came into the father's eye, as he looked upon his half naked children, and witnessed the joy which one day's labor had conferred on them. He placed the child upon his knee, and kissed her cheeks with parental tenderness. His passions had been checked, his better nature was aroused, and he sat thoughtful and silent during the evening. His past life came up before him. He remembered his own neglected and hopeless childhood; for he was a drunkard's child. He saw that the evil habits which he then contracted, were working the ruin of himself and family; and the question came home to his heart, whether he should entail a like curse on his posterity, and make the little ones around him miserable outcasts from society, like himself. He resolved that for one week, at least, he would not drink. He lay down on his pillow that night with a feeling of satisfaction which he had not experienced for years.

The next day, Mrs. Austin sent for little Mary to come and spend the day with her, and take care of the baby. Poor little Mary, she was not pretty. How could she be, with that cold, hungry look, and those dirty rags about her. She was not good; for she had seen nothing but evil all her days. The air she breathed in the cradle, was polluted with the breath of drunkenness and blasphemy. Yet to Mrs. Austin, she was an interesting child, for she was gentle and affectionate, and her little shut-up heart seemed to open and expand, when a smile of love fell on it as the convulvulus unfolds its bosom to the rays of the rising sun.

Mrs. Austin washed her face and combed her hair. She had pretty yellow curls, and a very fair complexion, and the kind lady, putting on her a clean apron, thought her really beautiful. The wo-begone expression had vanished from her pale face, and her blue eyes sparkled with delight. She seemed for the first time to enjoy that buoyancy of spirit which belongs to childhood. All day long she was busy as a bee, and when night came, and her father's work was done, she went to Mrs. Austin to have the apron taken off.

"Would you like to keep it?" said the lady.

"Oh yes, ma'am," said the child, a tear coming into her eye, "I should like to keep it very much, but it is not mine."

"You may keep it then, dear, and be sure it is kept clean."

Sweet and happy were her thoughts that night, as she tripped home by her father's side, and when she lay down on her low bed, a princess might have envied her the beautiful dreams that filled her little head. Thus day after day passed away—the work on Mr. Austin's house went on, and no less visible was the transformation that was taking place among the Watsons. The children were comfortably clothed, and sent to school, and their mother, with revived health and courage, set about cleaning her cottage. The broken windows were repaired, a few articles of furniture purchased, and their home assumed an appearance of comfort which it never wore before.

But the work was at last done, and paid for, and poor Watson's heart sunk within him as he left the house. His appetite had been checked, and he tasted the delights of sober industry; but he felt weak, and he dreaded to leave the roof where he had seen so much of purity and peace, and to go forth among his former associates. He knew their power over him, and he feared they might lead him into his old habits, and make him again as miserable as he had been. It was with such thoughts as these, that he sat by his fireside the evening after he had finished his work, when a gentleman entered and respectfully inquired if he was Mr. Watson the carpenter. Being answered in the affirmative, he said that Mr. Austin had recommended him as a good workman, and he wished to employ him several months.

The offer was received with joy, and the reformed inebriate was again placed under circumstances favorable to his good purposes; and not long after he was induced to join a temperance society, of which he has ever since been a respectable member.

A year had passed from the time of the commencement of our story, and Mrs. Emery came one day to visit her friend Mrs. Austin. In the course of the afternoon, a well dressed and decent looking woman came in, leading a little child. Great was the surprise of Mrs. Emery, on being introduced to this woman, to find that she was no other than Mrs. Watson. When she arose to depart, Mrs. Austin said to her, "If you can spare little Mary, I wish you would send her here this afternoon; I want her to help me."

"Yes, indeed," was the reply; "Mary shall come, for she is never so happy as when she is here."

When she was gone, Mrs. A. said to her friend, "You remember your fears that we should have a good deal of trouble with these Watsons; but there is not a family in the neighborhood who have afforded us more pleasure."

"This is strange indeed. Mrs. Watson is so changed that I did not recognize her. I am sure I should know her in her former rags and in her dirt."

"The whole family are changed since Watson left drinking. They are industrious and honest as any people among us; but you will soon see little Mary, who is one of the sweetest children in the world."

"But tell me what has brought this mighty change to pass. Are you the magician whose magic wand has brought round this great revolution?"

"I believe there has been no magic employed," said Mrs. Austin, smiling. We have given them little except kind words, and a good deal of kind advice."

"Well," said Mrs. Emery, "you never had bad neighbors, and I can't think you ever will have, if you have made good neighbors of the Watsons."

CO-OPERATION.

The following letter, and accompanying Constitution for the establishment of a Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufactory, under the direction and supervision of the Supreme Division of the W. M. P. U., was received and read at the late Quarterly Meeting of that body. It is from Division No. 14; and the subject to which they refer, is worthy the profoundest consideration of the friends of labor. We bespeak for them a careful attention, and trust the subject to which they refer, will receive the hearty co-operation of every Division. We shall have more to say of this elsewhere.

In view of the great discoveries that have been made in the Mechanic Arts, and the great advantages derived by the application of these discoveries to labor-saving purposes; and whereas the individual Mechanic is unable, for the want of the requisite capital, not only to apply to his own benefit these discoveries and applications, or even to prevent individual or associated wealth from using them as means of his own social, moral and political degradation, but he is even obliged to surrender his business as master mechanic, with all its profits and enjoyments, to the monied mechanic, who is without the smallest knowledge of the trade practically, except as he may attach to his interest a few practical workmen by paying them salaries disproportioned to their real services, at the expense of those who perform the real labor of the establishment—thereby controlling not only the *price* of Labor, but the *right* to Labor—therefore,

Resolved, That the Supreme Division of the Working Men's Protective Union be the General Agent in executing the principles embodied in the following instrument.

Resolved, That the several Subordinate Divisions be affectionately and earnestly requested to assist, by their co-operation and support, in this praiseworthy undertaking in behalf of this great body of laboring *men* and *women*.

Resolved, That this invitation be extended to all parents and heads of families, to all philanthropists, to all Christians, who believe "that the laborer is worthy of his hire;" and finally, to every laboring man and woman, to form themselves into Auxiliaries, and assist by their precept and example, in elevating Labor to that dignity which the God of Nature originally bestowed upon it.

ARTICLE 1.—This Institution shall be located in Boston, and shall be called the Franklin Institute.

ART. 2.—The Supreme Division of the Working Men's Protective Union shall act as the general Agent for this Institute, in carrying out the objects and principles of the following instrument.

ART. 3.—The object of this Institute is to assist those trades or occupations which require a capital out of the reach of ordinary mechanics and laboring men, to their successful operation; and this shall be a special consideration with the Supreme Division in their appropriations, so as not to interfere with those branches of business which are, or may be, sufficiently accessible to mechanics or laborers of ordinary means.

ART. 4.—All Subordinate Divisions of the "Working Men's Protective Union" shall become Auxiliaries to the "Institute," and entitled to one voice in its deliberations, who shall pay annually —— dollars into the Treasury of the Institute; and to two by paying annually —— dollars.

ART. 5.—The Supreme Division shall annually, in the month of April, appoint a Board of not less than seven of their number, of which the President and Secretary of the S. D. shall be, ex officio, a part, whose duty it shall be to audit and inspect all or any of the books of the different establishments—to embody rules and regulations for their internal arrangement—to establish the ratio of pay for the workmen—and perform such other duties as the S. D. may from time to time think necessary, and report to the S. D., quarterly, all such facts and circumstances as may come under their observation, together with a succinct statement of the condition of the several establishments under their care. They shall receive all applications for appropriations from the funds of the Institute, shall investigate the claims to the same, and recommend to the S. D. such action as may seem to them right and just under the circumstances. Said Board shall meet as often as once in two weeks, and oftener at the call of their Chairman. The S. D. shall establish the compensation this Board may receive for their services, and how and by whom paid.

ART. 6.—The Supreme Division shall annually, in the month of April, appoint a Committee of not less than three, whose duty it shall be to superintend the making of all purchases for the several establishments, whether of land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools or materials to be used in said establishments, and report quarterly to the S. D. their proceedings under their appointment.

ART. 7.—All persons working under the patronage of this Institute, shall work by the piece so far as is practicable, and those employed by the day for the general good of the establishment, shall be paid out of the earnings of the same, according to some equitable rule, in proportion to the average wages of piece workmen of the same capacity.

ART. 8.—All moneys received by the S. D. for purposes specified in this instrument, shall be appropriated to them, and to no other. Interest, not exceeding six per cent., may be taken by the S. D. on any or all appropriations that may be made, which may be used by the S. D. in the transaction of their mercantile affairs—provided it be held liable at all times, to make up any loss which the fund may sustain at any time through any unforeseen accident.

ART. 9.—Any person, not a member of any branch of the Institute, shall be allowed the full privileges of membership for the time being, by paying into the funds of the Institute one dollar annually.

ART. 10.—Females shall be allowed the same ratio of compensation as males, and be equally eligible to any place in the Institute.

ART. 11.—It shall be the duty of the Committee of Three to suspend operations in any establishment, at any time when they have good reasons to believe that the profits are insufficient to secure the return of the original appropriation.

ART. 12.—Previous to any dividend of wages being declared, the interest on the appropriation—or in case the buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, &c., should belong to the Institute, then a reasonable compensation for the use of the same—shall be first reserved.

ART. 13.—All or any of the above Articles may be altered or amended at any Quarterly Meeting of the S. D.,—provided notice to that effect has been given at a previous meeting of the S. D.,—excepting the first clause of the Eighth Article.

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

Every man should be guaranteed a permanent home on the earth, the choice of industrial pursuits, the power to limit, at will, the hours of labor, an equivalent for what he produces, the best opportunities for education, and freedom in every thing.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1848.

FRANCE.

Another budget of horrors, has been brought us from noble, suffering France; in ideas, the noblest of all the nations; in sufferings a *Social Saviour*, expiating the crimes of human societies. Had that portion of the people of France, whose business it was to have incarnated the ideas which accomplished the revolution of February, but exercised the good sense and justice towards that class of their fellow citizens by whom the revolution was achieved, which the greatness of their acts entitled them to, this last act of blood, in this grand drama of social transition, from the reign of anarchical industry and commercial feudalism, to the organization of labor and integral justice, would have been saved the acting.

It is to be regretted that there was not largeness enough, of intellect and heart, either among the people or the members of the Provisional Government, to have seized the occasion of doing simple justice to the workmen. This was the only difficulty to be surmounted, the only obstacle to the complete restoration of order. This surely might have been done. Long and with singular patience, did the famishing people rest upon the mere promise that employment should be ensured them. They were contented with words even, because they were a form of right—they were an acknowledgment of principles hitherto ignored, or denied if perceived. It was not until the government betrayed weakness and indecision, added to the settled hostility of the *bourgeoise*, that any feelings but those of confidence were exhibited by the workmen. There was no violence or disorder, until the character of the National Assembly was discovered to be hostile to the organization of labor; nor even then, until the Government had abandoned even its promises, dispensed with the national workshops, and had actually driven the workmen forth from Paris, telling them that they must shift for themselves, that discontent rose to mutiny and rage. Utterly deceived and betrayed, and likely to be cheated out of any participation in the benefits of the Revolution which they had achieved, the working classes were now ready to unite with any allies, for the overthrow of a government which had first flattered, then deceived, and finally spurned and betrayed them. They were so many blazing torches, in the concealed hands of legitimists, Phillipists, and mercenary republicans, to light the pathway to their own ruin. Such agents have used them, and now behold fifteen thousand, fellow countrymen, friends and brothers, slain by mutual hands, in fratricidal frenzy. We deplore the necessity for such terrible social retributions, but as they are the only lessons which fools will comprehend; and such as Providence vouchsafes as a final effort, to awaken the spark of latent sense, in nations thus doomed by selfishness, we shall accept them without repining.

Leaving metaphor, let us ask what was the real or apparent necessity for such horrid crimes? But let us not lay them to the account of the wretched insurgents, who fought for four days with the desperation of tigers. The causes of this insurrection only acted upon them, as its agents.

The apparent cause is not here the real one. To most minds, the insurrection sprung out of the inability of the government, through financial derangement, to meet the wants of the *ouvriers*. But this was not the fact, unless France was, and is to sink inevitably and irretrievably into utter non-existence. She was ruined financially by Louis Philippe, before even the demands of the workmen had been made. Suppose the revolution had transpired with a simple substitution of republicanism for monarchy, without any movement on the part of the workmen, how would France have extricated herself from her embarrassment? In the same way that she now proposes to do it; by extending her credit, based upon the future products of labor and capital. France is to be saved by *faith*, which is credit. Without this, there is no salvation for her. Faith in her citizens, and in their capabilities. She is about to resort to a paper currency, which is as valuable as any other, when there is *only* currency, without its constituent or real wealth which currency represents. Unless she does precisely what the wildest of these insurrectionists sought; equalizes and distributes the wealth of the nation equally among her citizens, she must impose her burdens upon posterity, through a paper currency, or other form of credit, trusting that the next generation will cancel them. Could not this have been done as well, and far better, under a *regime* for the organization of labor? On what does all credit rest, if not upon *labor*, upon prospective production? France and all civilized nations have been ruined by the cherished predominance of commerce over production. Increased production, is now her great want. How can that be so well ensured, as by the organization of labor—as by assuring the opportunity of work to all who seek it? This would add action to *faith* or *credit*, and make it fruitful. The demands of the workmen had a double claim upon the government of France, one of obligation to its citizens, another of national interest. Who does not know, that the credit of France would have been better than that of any other nation upon the globe, if it could have declared that there was not in the republic, a man without lucrative employment? Happy will it be for any nation, happy it may yet be for France, if at the moment when she wants credit, her people are ready to pledge their willing labor—and still urge her with grateful patriotism to make the most productive use of it. Happy thrice for her, when credit has run to lees—and the treasury shows only empty safes, that not only her actual working men, but the inmates of almshouses, and candidates for the same, ask to retrieve the national prosperity, by working to take care of themselves.

We say then, there was no difficulty in the way of organizing labor—in satisfying the utmost demands of the *ouvriers*. They were not unreasonable, nay they were singularly considerate. Trifling concessions satisfied for the present, for these to them, were pledges of sincerity, on the part of the government. The obstacles which France, has to surmount, lie elsewhere than among her workmen, and the insurgents of June. They lie in the heartless commercial and regal aristocracies, who are determined that the working class—or fourth estate, shall not participate in the benefits of the revolution, which they alone have achieved.

The revolution of February, is known to have been the work of the laboring classes. It is known to have been, not only a democratic, but also a social revolution. It fell upon France like a thunder-shock; all classes looked for a Social Republic, and were prepared to make the best of it. But the men to whom was entrusted its organization, hesitated, promised and blundered. The factions of legitimists, the adherents of Philippe, and the moderate republican classes, sought each to carry their point; though all were united in opposing the organization of labor. The starving, clamoring workmen, were a mass of terribly explosive mixtures, into which each of these factions threw a blazing poker, and stirred up insurrection with various intent. The legitimists and monarchists sought to overthrow the republic, by stirring in the working classes a fear that they would be deceived. This was apparent. The moderate republicans are the property-holding class, and are the enemies, by position, of the working classes. They sought in rebellion the slaughter of the latter. They defeated, or attempted to defeat every measure of genuine social amelioration. They degraded Louis Blanc, and watched with mean suspicion Ledru Rollin, and the noble Lamartine: They sought to stir up rebellion by defeating every official plan of practical benefit to the working classes. Rebellion came, and wantoned demon-like with the lives of those who had stirred the horrid cauldron. These were the causes, and the internal agencies, of the last insurrection.

What has been gained? Has not this insurrection cost France a thousand times more, than it would, to have done all for the people which the most eager expectant sought? Fifteen thousand workers, that would have been, had labor been organized, are blasted with the thunder of servile war—thirty thousand hands paralyzed—fifteen thousand fathers, brothers, sons and citizens, swept a blow, from the ranks of patriotism, with inestimable loss of property, interruption and prostration of industry.

But the end is not yet. Until this question of the organization of labor, is heartily taken up and answered, there cannot be, there ought not to be an end of disorder and bloody insurrection. *Deeds* of *justice* are the only pillow of peace, upon which nations may henceforth repose. The *bourgeoise* in exciting insurrection, to get the working classes killed off, and thus an end put to the question of labor—did but pluck out their own eyes. It has given a prominence and poignancy, to the question of labor, which it did not before possess. It will be now felt, that Providence speaks through those fifteen thousand slain—and the hundreds of thousands of living hearts which bleed, will heave response to its voice. The monarchists and *bourgeoise* will become odious. They have murdered Frenchmen, and the quick sympathies of French hearts will only burn the fiercer for equality and fraternity. There must come a tremendous reaction in favor of the Democratic Social Republic. Monarchy is past. The Republic will stand, divinized by Social Fraternity.

We again repeat, that peace cannot and ought not to fold its white wings, and settle like a sacred dove upon France, until her wretched and starving people are guaranteed the right of labor, and of social equality. That forlorn people, are making an awful expiation for the social vices of Civilization. Though almost quenched, in the blood of fratricidal strife, they are the only nation which is really alive, and therefore the only one which has life to give for the redemption of others. We cannot endure that all their sufferings should be lost. This is the last struggle, this one, for the elevation of the fourth estate; and we are prepared to accept thankfully more fearful struggles, if need be, than have yet transpired, for the sake of emancipating labor—and giving to all the right to work, and to each all that he earns. This is but simple justice, and must have heed.

There will be loud croaking, and unconscionable lying among the conservative presses of England, which will be copied and croaked over here, about the incompetency of France for self-government—and the horrible machinations of the Communists and Fourierists. But it will be only lying and croaking. It is the interest of a mercenary and mercantile press in England to do this. Great Britain will be glad to see all Europe in confusion and servile war, provided she can keep her pirate merchantmen afloat, and avoid the Scylla of Chartism and the Charybdis of Irish Rebellion.

WORKING MEN, STRIKE.

We must again urge upon the Working Men the necessity of striking now, for their interests, We must be felt in this new political movement. We must be represented in Buffalo. We renew our motion, and urge upon the Divisions of the W. M. P. U., the importance of sending delegates. At any rate let us send John Turner and Mr. Calvin Brown, who may go at any rate. But we ought to be willing to contribute, to defray their expenses. Poor as we are, we will be one of fifty to pay their expenses. Where are the other eight thousand members of the Union? Any money which their friends may remit to our care, shall be faithfully handed to either or both of these gentlemen, as the donor shall designate. Let no time be lost. Can't this small thing be done?

ONWARD, IS THE WORD.—Since our last announcement, there have been Divisions of the Protective Union, formed in Waltham and South Reading, Mass.; and there are applications to the Secretary, for a Division in Pawtucket, and one in Montpelier, Vt. There are now fifty-nine Divisions of the Union. We are certain, that when our system shall have become better known in Vermont, it will be heartily adopted by nearly all the farmers and mechanics of that beautiful and fertile region. And to the mechanics and operatives of Massachusetts and Rhode Island it is of the first importance, to make a conquest of Vermont, by this movement. It is the richest State of New England, in all agricultural productions; and in the perfection of its dairy products it excels any State in the Union. The luxuriance of those white-clover pastures, makes one almost want to go to grass. There is no State, which would be more benefited by co-operative wholesale trade, than Vermont, owing to its being so wholly inland, and distant from any great commercial emporium. The people there are completely the victims of retail trade.

FREE SOIL IN VERMONT.—Glad we were to hear of the upwaking of our cherished native State, for Free Soil. We have been invited to attend a National Reform Convention, to be held in Rutland County, about the middle of August. Nothing could afford us more happiness, than freedom to range that entire State, for the purpose of rousing the inhabitants to vigorous action upon the subject, of limiting the sale of the Public lands to actual settlers in limited quantities, the Homestead Exemption and Land Limitation. The Homestead Exemption ought to be secured at the next Legislature; and we have no doubt it can be, with comparatively small effort. But without that effort, the object will not be obtained.

But the most important of these measures to the people of Vermont, is that of Land Limitation. There is no State in New England, in which the tendencies are so strong towards land monopoly, nor one in which the pursuits of the people so decidedly favor such a catastophe, as Vermont. Land monopoly is one of the established and recognized facts among its citizens, and it has come to be as much their policy to invest capital in land, as for the people of Massachusetts to invest their capital in manufactures, banks and rail-roads. It is no uncommon thing there now, to find one man the possessor of from five hundred, to fifteen hundred acres of land, and yet twenty-five years since, it was rare to find any man owning more than two hundred and fifty acres, while the majority did not average more than one hundred and fifty. It is time the people of that surpassingly rich and beautiful State, were astir on this matter of the sacred right of man to the Soil.

☞ The high tone of Reform and the deep sympathy which the NEW ENGLAND OFFERING bears the Factory operatives, is fully illustrated, by the publishing Editor, in the last number of that receptacle of hypocrisy. The design and character of the magazine are shown to be so evidently mean, so palpably treacherous to the operatives, in the publisher's article on the Ten Hour law, that the *Chronotype* has been obliged to take back the compliments which it has hitherto paid it. In our estimation there was never a meaner attempt at swindling, than this effort to palm the Offering upon the public, as a journal sympathizing with the operatives, and devoted to their interests. We are glad to see that our exposure of its hypocrisy, has opened the eyes of the best journals of the country. The Offering will from this time, meet a more and more cool reception. We mean to expose fully its heartless and mercenary aims.

HITCHINGS' PANORAMA OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, is on exhibition every evening except Saturday, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at the Masonic Temple.

☞ The readers of the New Era will be pained to hear of the death of Mrs. W. F. Young, wife of the former Editor of the *Voice of Industry*. She died of consumption, on the morning of the 7th inst., at the residence of her father in Hollis, N. H. Mrs. Young was a most amiable and charming woman, and will be missed all the more, by her bereaved husband, on account of the constant care with which he devoted himself to her, for the last months of her life. We cordially sympathize with Mr. Young in his bereavement.

MR. HALE AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Agreeably to notice previously given, Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, in the Senate on Monday, asked and obtained leave to bring in a joint resolution in favor of preventing speculation in the public lands, and providing that every male citizen owning no other land, may enter one hundred acres and receive a patent for the sale, after five years residence thereon: which was read and passed over informally.—*National Era.*

This speaks well for Mr. Hale. He should have gone further, as the *Landmark* suggests, and made the patent inalienable except to a landless person.

The informal treatment which the bill received, shows clearly the position of both the Whig and Democratic parties, toward land reform. Will any working man hereafter so stultify himself, as to vote with parties which show such utter contempt for any measure, calculated to benefit the people? The Senate we believe is a Democratic body. Working Men, you now know how much the Democratic party cares for your interests. Can any of you be any longer at a loss, to understand what that prince of demagogues and democratic dough-faces, Ben. F. Hallett, meant, when he told the people in Faneuil Hall, at the Cass and Butler ratification meeting, that Democracy was progressive, and that the time would come, when the Democratic party must go for Land Reform and the Homestead Exemption; but that it had not yet come! He meant to deceive you, and make you think the Democratic party was in favor of these measures, thereby to get your votes. But this vial of contempt which a Democratic Senate has poured upon Mr. Hale's bill, has given the lie to Ben. F. Hallett. The very lowest crawling, which it could possibly yield, the Democratic party has always eagerly given the slave-power. They have trampled on northern petitions—gagged northern Congressmen—robbed the mails—annexed Texas—made war with Mexico, and done a thousand other despicable servilities, for slavery, and have at last nominated Cass for President, and have pledged him to unswerving fidelity to slavery. Does this look like respecting the rights of the laboring class at the North? Will one who gives himself to enslaving laborers at the South, be very active in ameliorating their condition at the North? Will a party which does the former, be a safe repository of trust for the latter? The laboring class has nothing to expect from Cass or his party. Cass is one of the most unscrupulous speculators in the public lands that has ever polluted the soil by his touch. Do you think, working men, he will show you any favor? Will the party which supports him show you more?

Are our readers aware of the concerted effort that is making in our three great northern cities to give currency and potency to sentiments which strike at the very foundations of society—and the object of which is to create the profoundest discontent among the operative classes—to educate them to look upon property as their natural antagonist and oppressor—and to persuade them that the sentence, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," is not a divine injunction, but a cunning imposture or a ridiculous superstition put forth by men interested in keeping the majority in subjection!—*Transcript.*

We give the above as the latest news we have seen, confessing our profound ignorance of the guilty parties. We conclude however that they cannot be Fourierists, for *they* hold to the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy brow *shalt thou* eat thy bread." They consider that binding both upon the laborer and employer, the individual and the government. It is the very basis of the Fourierist's doctrine of the organization of labor. We know the injunction is repudiated in Park street, State street, and other similar localities, by men who contend that those who have money shall eat without sweating, and those who have not may sweat without eating. Does the Transcript mean to say that these people have combined to make the operative classes profoundly discontented with their State street regime? If so, we hope they may succeed.—*Chronotype.*

The small *Transcript* seems determined to stamp the brand of falsehood ineffaceably upon its own forehead. It is terribly nettled at the exposure of its knavery by the *Herbinger*, some time since, and now that it can no longer trifle impiously with the lion's mane, it is bent upon digging out its own eyes. Why, does the Transcript suppose its small twaddle, will make anybody think dishonorably of a class of their fellow citizens, whom they are accustomed to meet daily, in honorable intercourse? The dapper little gentleman who tends that mill, must look out, or his amazing activity will cost him his legs.

Is it not amusing, to hear him speak of Associationists, endeavoring to create profound discontent among the operative classes; and causing them to look upon capital as their natural antagonist? Especially becoming his utterance, is that quotation about eating bread in the sweat of labor! The slaveholders have always objected to our discussing slavery, because it excited discontent among the happy slaves. Here we have the same talk in reference to northern laborers, and all, as if their condition were perfectly enviable—and the one appointed them of heaven. But the idea is everywhere that the laboring classes must inevitably be miserable—that they must sweat and starve. Indeed, we were expressly told, only this morning, that such had always been and must always be the fact, by one of Boston's largest capitalists. He denied, and it is everywhere denied, that government is under any obligation to guarantee employment and comfort to all its citizens.

The *Transcript* knows well enough, that the Associationists are the only school of philosophers, who pretend to have discovered any mode of reconciling the now antagonizing elements of labor and capital, so that full justice shall be done to each. It is that school to which the *Transcript*, belongs, which teaches and enforces enmity between labor and capital, as destined and fated; and which digs a hostile gulf between the rich and poor. Can any thing stir the depths of one's indignation like such prating of Scripture, as that of the *Transcript*, when the Editor of that journal never earned, in creative industry, the value of an Irish potatoe during his life? Is he not full-fed, while the sturdy toiler, with a forlorn family, starves in an obscure cellar? Shame on you, Ep. Sargent! If the danger of which you so lugubriously forewarn your readers, should ever mock the security of this country, it will be because your own heartlessness will have precipitated it. Can the Working Men be longer deceived by such journals as the *Transcript*? Will they sustain them?

☞ The following was intended for the *Bee*, but on reflection, the writer concluded to let it appear in the NEW ERA. It is from the national as well as acknowledged leader of the Working Men of Boston. Our readers will recognize the author, by the pith and keen edge of his satire. Is it not remarkable that so much sympathy should be got up for the possible death of two of the National Guard, when not a twinge of sorrow is felt for the thousands who fell on the other side? We don't know that it is. The former are of the respectable *bourgeoise*, the latter of the *ouvriers*.

BOSTON, July 17, 1848.

MR. EDITOR—Being a paying subscriber to your paper, I read the following therein:

"Mr. Vattemare is said to be in great uneasiness at the late news from France. His wife and two sons were in the ill-fated city of Paris, and as the latter were members of the National Guard, he knows not but they are numbered with the dead."

Allow me to say that Mr. Willing to Work, if he could get it to do, is in great distress in consequence of the news, which his wife, four sons and three daughters receives every day from him, namely, that he is out of employment and cannot get them bread. They are all of them members of the *National Guard* of America, and it is possible they may soon all be numbered with the dead. It may be that a few of your patrons want to read of some of our National Guards who are in distress. You put your soap on to some of the humbugs that come over the big pond, a little too thick for my use. Very likely it would please the Schoolmaster in the Common Council, but not one of the National Guard of America.

MATTAPAN.

EXCHANGES.—We don't get the *Albany Patriot*, *Pioneer*, and *Blackstone Chronicle*. Are they not to be had?

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—Mr. T. W. Harris, Publisher and Assistant Editor of the *New England Offering*, remarks in the "Publisher's Record," that "in New Hampshire, the Legislature has passed a law regulating the hours of labor, making ten hours a day's work, *unless*, in any case, the parties make a special contract. And to show the utter impotence of such a law," he says that "the parties everywhere *make special contracts* to labor as many hours as the Corporations require!"

Mr. Harris evidently wishes to impress upon the minds of the readers of the Offering, that the operatives voluntarily agree to work as many hours as their employers wish. But such is not the fact. The operatives in New Hampshire have no other alternative but to work the number of hours required, or leave their employment; so the contract is all on one side. The owners of the mills make the contracts, the same as the owners of plantations make contracts with their slaves, to work half of the night during some portions of the harvest. Possibly the Legislature may spoil these "*special contracts!*"

In the same article, he labors to show that the operatives themselves are opposed to the ten hour system; they "prefer to work just as long as they can!" And why? That they may earn as much as possible. If Mr. Harris is correct, the operatives need to be enlightened, for if they transgress the laws of health, by overwork, they defeat their own object, and the "almighty dollar" evades their grasp. Overwork brings on sickness, doctors' bills, and lost time. If the ten hour system should be adopted to-day, the laborers in the mills would earn as much as they do now, and ultimately more.

Mr. Harris believes that we must look to the Church, for all true reforms—that Temperance Societies, Anti-Slavery, &c., are worse than useless; hence he has no love for reformers, and talks after this manner: "But let us inquire of those pseudo reformers who are always *prating* about the oppression of the laboring classes, if they are in the habit of paying, from their strong innate love of philanthropy, more for services rendered *them*, than is paid by others around them?" What if reformers are not in the habit of paying more for services rendered, than others? does this touch the great question of the rights of the laborer? Reformers—true reformers, not counterfeit—are poor, wish scarcely an exception, and they are kept so by advocating an unpopular cause, and hence they

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cannot always do as they would. Where they can pay more, they willingly do so, it being no more hard for them to sacrifice in that way, than in any other. There are some in this city, whom Mr. Harris calls counterfeit reformers, who have sacrificed hundreds of dollars, without murmuring. Who are the pseudo reformers, in the estimation of Mr. Harris? All those who labor for the good of mankind, out of the old Conservative Church. We will give one more quotation from this *friend* of the laboring classes.

"We have always found, and always expect to find, that those who clamor the loudest about down-trodden humanity, the oppression of the working classes, the aristocracy, and so on, become the most haughty and overbearing, the most selfish and oppressive toward others, the moment they are able to do so." Who will doubt, after reading the above, that Mr. Harris is just the man to publish and edit the New England Offering? How beautifully he expresses himself. "Pseudo reformers clamor the loudest," &c. See how emphatic he is. "We have *always* found, and *always* expect to find," &c. Now I would ask the gentleman, how many such he has found? Can he name *one*? But supposing he can, it proves nothing; there was a Judas among twelve disciples. Pious men talked just so about Christ, when he was on earth; and if he was on earth now, Mr. Harris would brand him as a pseudo reformer, as a base fellow, who clamored the loudest about down-trodden humanity. Even the Church, which Mr. Harris loves so well, would repudiate him, almost to a man! ***

Correspondence of The New Era of Industry.

COME UP TO THE WORK.

LOWELL, July 19th, 1848.

MR. EDITOR—Every one who has the good of the laboring classes at heart, should aid in sustaining the *New Era of Industry*. If the paper could be scattered broadcast through all our factory villages, it would do an immense amount of good. Not only in factory villages, but everywhere, the laborer is deprived of his rights. How many poor women make shirts for a sixpence apiece, or bind shoes for two and a half cents a pair. Do we not know that thousands of men and women are laboring for a small pittance, wearing out their lives day by day, to enrich others, obtaining for themselves only enough to keep soul and body together? In Lowell, the corporations are cutting down the price of labor, that the owners may still more enrich themselves. The agents and overseers are not cut down, but the poor girls, and those who can least afford it. When these facts are staring us in the face, in God's name, let one paper be sustained, which shall speak earnestly in behalf of the oppressed laborer! ***

IT GOES.—On Tuesday evening a spirited meeting of the friends of Free Soil was held in the City Hall at Roxbury. The meeting was respectable in point of numbers, and in intelligence and enthusiasm was all that its most sanguine friends could ask. The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. W. Bond, and Charles Ellis, Esq., was chosen Chairman. The names of the Secretaries we do not remember. The Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, made a capital speech, crowded to repletion with facts which went home to the heads and hearts alike of his auditors. Esqr. Ellis offered a series of strong, trenchant and sententious resolutions, which were received with acclamation, and passed over to a meeting to be held on Monday evening, for thorough discussion. A Committee of one from each ward, was appointed to nominate delegates to the Convention to be held at Dedham, on the 28th inst.; also a Committee to make arrangements for a reading room, and future meetings. The meeting afforded the highest encouragement to the friends of Free Soil.

FREE SOIL ADVOCATE.—This is the title of a new campaign paper, just issued at Hartford, under the editorship of Mr. Lucius E. Smith. It is devoted, as its name imports, to the glorious struggle now going on, for the preservation of our now free territory from the contaminating touch of slavery. It is an able, vigorous, talented and high-toned journal, and will do signal service for the cause. It should be sustained as indispensable to the movement. We copy the following from the Editor's "introductory," which clearly indicates where he is to be found.

"Though we have ourself labored with zeal for the Whig party, while it promised true faith and allegiance to the holy cause of liberty, yet having been repelled from it by the treachery of the Philadelphia Convention, we will labor, with the same ardor and with unyielding earnestness, for any true man, of whatever political faith, who will pledge his allegiance to that cause. Forgetting past animosities, we hail every such man as a brother and fellow laborer."

THE Corporations in Lowell are reducing wages. Times will tighten, for the poor devil operatives, as the Presidential election approaches. This will compel them to vote for a tariff, under the promise of better wages. Their hopes will be speedily realized, since the once ardent expectant of the nomination for the Vice Presidency—and now of Cabinet plunder; Mr. Abbot Lawrence, has become a "laboring man" and can sympathize with them. Unless it happens that the great expectant, gets the office of superintendent or overseer in the mills, wages will speedily rise among the operatives. What a new dignity will henceforth invest labor! We shall go to Lowell, on purpose to see the great expectant while at work. It will be as interesting as to see a menagerie feed.

REMITTANCES for two weeks past:

Lynn, N. W. Brown,	$2 50
Hartford, Ct., Geo. H. Fisher,	33 00
New Bedford, I. M. Cranston,	1 50
W. M. P. U., Div. No. 46,	1 50
Fond du Lac, Wi., Myron Orvis,	2 00
Roxbury, Betsey Draper,	75
Lowell, W. G. Cambridge,	5 00
Springfield, Mr Lincoln,	5 00
Abington, N. H. Colson,	3 00
	$54 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIVISION NO. 37, W. M. P. U.

All persons are hereby forbidden to give credit or trust any Officer or Member of Division No. 37, South Andover, on account of said Division, as it will not hold itself responsible for debts thus contracted.

By order of the Division,
WM. H. FOSTER, *Cor. Sec.*

Andover, March 21, 1848. mar 31. 3t

DIVISION NO. 27, W. M. P. U.

It being an established rule of Division No. 27, (Andover) to do their business entirely on the cash system, they hereby give notice that the Division will not hold itself responsible for any debts contracted by any individual on account of said Division.

Jonas Lovering, *Pres't*
Joseph Wakefield, *Sec'y.*

ANDOVER, March 22, 1848. mar31 3t

DIVISION NO. 11, W. M. P. U.

It being a rule and principle fully established asking or giving credit to *none*, therefore—All persons are forbidden to give credit to any agent or indivicual on account os said Division, as the above policy will be strictly adhered to. J. B. Fish, *Pres't.*

Jona. Weeks, *Rec. Sec'y.*

LOWELL, March 23, 1848. mar31 3t

DIVISION NO. 20, W. M. P. U.

In consequence of legal advice having been received touching the liabiltiies of Subordinate Divisions of the Union, Notice is hereby given, forbidding all persons giving credit on account of Division No. 20, as their business is transacted entirely for Cash.

C. H. de Rochement, *Pres't.*
Chas. F. Classen, *Sec'y.* 2t37

DIVISION NO. 15, W. M. P. U.

It being the established rule of Division No. 15 to do their business entirely on the *Cash* system, they hereby give Notice, That the Division will not hold itself responsible for any debts contracted by any person or persons on account of said Division.

J. B. Pierce, *Pres't.*
B. W. Dexter, *Sec'y.*

NORTH CHELMSFORD, April 3d, 1848. 6w39

It being the settled policy and established rule of the Working Men's Protective Union to buy and sell their goods for Cash only, asking no credit and giving none, All persons are forbidden to give credit to, or trust any one on account or in behalf of the Supreme Division of the Working Men's Protective Union, as no one is authorized or permitted to contract any debts for said Division.

JOHN TURNER, *Pres't* } Su. Div.
ALBERT J. WRIGHT, *Sec'y* } W. M. P. U.

WANTED, Two or three active and efficient Travelling Agents for *The New Era of Industry*. The *most liberal* encouragement will be given. Call and learn our terms, Office No. 3 Water Street (Office of Wright's Steam Press) Boston, Mass. Local Agents are also wanted in all parts of the United States.

THE BOSTON UNION OF ASSOCIATIONISTS hold a meeting every Wednesday evening, at their room, No. 30 Bromfield street. Persons interested in Social Reform and the Organization of Labor are invited to attend.

MARKET REPORTS.

BOSTON MARKET.—July 17.

[Reported for the Chronotype.]

Flour—The market is dull, with sales of Genesee common brands at $5.75; some parcels Michigan $5.50 a $5.62, and some at $5.75; fancy and extra brands Genesee at $6.50 a $7. Corn—In consequence of the light supply, the market is more firm; sales at 51c. for white, 56 a 57c. for Southern yellow. For Oats the market is also firm, with sales of Penn. brands at 40c., and Northern at 46 a 48c. per bushel. Provisions—Beef, Pork and Lard remain as noticed last week, and market firm.

HOME PRODUCE MARKET.

[Reported for the Boston Path-Finder.]

PROVISIONS.			
Butter, lump, lb	20a25	Beef Tongue,	10a12
Butter, tub,	16a20	Lard, Boston tub,	8a8½
Cheese, new milk, lb	8a10	Lard, Western keg	8
Eggs, doz,	16	Veal,	8a11
Beef, fresh, lb	6a12	Lamb, qr,	$1a$1.50
Beef, salted,	7a9	Calves, whole,	7a9
Beef, smoked,	10a12	Mutton,	8a12
Hogs, whole,	5½a6½	Chickens, pair,	62a$1.25
Pork, fresh,	8a11	Turkies, each,	$1a$1.50
Pork, salt,	8a10	Geese,	6a10
Hams, Boston,	10	Duck, pair,	62a$1.25
Hams, Western,	8	Pigeons, doz,	62a$1
FISH.			
Codfish, lb	3a4	Eels,	6a8
Haddock,	3a4	Pickerel,	10a12
Lobster,	5a6	Tongues and Sounds,	6a—
Salmon,	20a25	Mackerel, each,	8a12
Shad, each,	25	Perch, doz,	25
VEGETABLES			
Potatoes, new, bush.,	$1.25	Beans, string, bushel,	$1
Potatoes, Sweet,	$1.50	Rhubarb, lb,	2½
Turnips, bunch,	8	Spinach, pk,	12½
Squash, summer, each,	4a6	Radishes, bunch,	4
Onions, bunch,	3a6	Lettuce, head,	3
Beets, new, bunch,	4	Asparagus, bunch,	8
Peas, bushel,	$1	Cucumbers, each,	2
FRUIT.			
Apples, dried, lb,	6a8	Oranges, doz,	25a50
Apples, bushel,	$1a$1.50	Lemons,	25
Pine Apples, each,	12a25	Figs, lb,	10a20
Strawberries, box,	25	Cherries,	12
Gooseberries, qt,	12		

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.—July 13.

[Reported for the Boston Path-Finder.]

At market, 300 Beef Cattle, — pairs Working Oxen, 21 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, 300 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Sales at $5.50, $6, $6.50, $6.75.

Working Oxen—No sales.

Cows and Calves—$24, $29, $34 and $38.

Sheep and Lambs—$3 a $3.25 for sheep; $1.50, $2, and $2.25 for lambs.

Swine—Retail 7 a 8c.; Spring Pigs 5½ a 6½c.

WESTERN MARKET, CINCINNATI.—June 30.

[Reported for the Cincinnati Herald.]

Wheat per bushel,	65c.	Potatoes, per bush.	55a60c.
Oats, " "	25a26c.	Apples, " "	50c.a$1
Corn, " "	30a35c.	Butter, lb., in roll,	12a20c.
Rye, " "	56a60c.	" " crock,	8a10c.
Barley, " "	40a50c.	Eggs, per doz.,	6c.
Flaxseed, "	80a85c.	Turkeys, "	45a80c.
Hay, per ton,	$11a$14	Chickens,	15c.
Wood, per cord,	$3.50a$4	Ducks,	15c.

MARRIED,

In this city, last Sunday, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, William B. Gleason to Maria Sears.

July 13th, by Rev. Dr. Barrett, Mr. George B. Parrott to Mrs. Caroline Augusta Morris.

At Thompson, Ct., July 1st, by Rev. C. Willett, Mr. Hiram Wiggin, of Boston, to Miss Lucinda P. Thompson, of Augusta, Me.

DIED,

In this city, July 13th, Mrs. Abigail Child, wife of George H. Child.

At Lincoln, July 6th, Charles Wheeler, Esq., aged 75.

At Milton, July 14th, of consumption, Mr. Nathaniel Bent, aged 31.

At Warren, R. I., July 8th, Freeborn Sisson, Esq., aged 81, formerly of Charlestown, Mass.

At Buenos Ayres, May 8, George J. Fairfield, U. S. Consul, and only brother of the late Hon. John Fairfield, of Maine.

DIRECTORY OF THE W. M. P. U.

SUPREME DIVISION. Meeting the first week in January, April July and October.
John Turner, *Pres't,*
Albert J. Wright, *Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 1, Boston. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 5 Boylston Hall. Store in Warren St., Universalist church building.
H. Seaver, *Pres't.*
Charles C. Jones, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 2, Roxbury. Meeting Tuesday evening, Union Hall. Store in Warren St., near Washington.
T. S. Burrill, *Pres't.*
Edwin Litchfield, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No 3. South Boston. Meeting Thursday evening, corner of Fourth and C streets. Store in same building.
Joseph W. Hayes, *Pres't.*

DIVISION No. 4, Lynn. Meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings, at Store on Union street.
Edward A. Holden, *Pres't.*
T. J. Pinkham, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No 5, Boston. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 15 Merrimack street. Store at same place.
Henry A. Hobbs, *Pres't.*
S. H. Gooding, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 6, Manchester, N. H. Meeting Thursday evening, No. 2 Union building, Elm st. Store No 4 Methodist church building.
B. F. Bean, *Pres't.*
Charles W. Barker, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 7, Cabotville. Meeting 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month, in room adjoining the Store, on Cabot st
William Barnes, *Pres't.*
M. Pinney, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No 8, Canton. Meeting Monday evening at Store, corner of Washington and Boliver sts.
W. D. Hall, *Pres't.*
Robert Henderson, *Rec. Sec'y,*

DIVISION No 10, Nashua, N. H. Meeting Saturday evening, at Beasom's Temperance Hall, on Factory st.
Martin Crafts, *Pres't.*
E. Greenwood, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION. No. 11, Lowell. Meeting Saturday evening, Humanity Hall, Market st. Store in same building.
Joel Hatch, *Pres't:*
A. Chamberlin, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 12, Worcester. Meeting Saturday evening in Hall over Store, No. 51 Main st.
Charles E. Staples, *Pres't.*
Charles H. Fitch, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 13, Holliston. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Store, basement room of E. H. Warren's shop.
John R. Goodwin, *Pres't.*
A. B. Warfield, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 14, Springfield. Meeting for business on the 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month; for discussion every Wednesday evening, in room attached to Store, Wilcox's building, near R. R. depot, on Main street.
William B. Hastings, *Pres't.*
Chauncy Sanderson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 15, North Chelmsford. Meeting Monday evening, at Store on Merrimack st.
J. B. Pierce, *Pres,t*
B. W. Dexter, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 16, Lowell. Meeting 1st and 3d Saturday evening of each month, Committee Room of St. Paul's Church, Hurd st. Store on South st.
F. Rodliff, *Pres't.*
O. Pierce, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 17, Lawrence. No Report.

DIVISION No. 18, Hopkinton. Meeting and Store, Haydn Row.
T. Leonard, *Pres't.*
Reuben Smith, *Rec Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 19, Stoneham. Meeting, Town Hall.
James W. Hurd, *Pres't.*
H. N. Wyeth, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 20. Boston. Meeting Tuesday evening in Suffolk Hall, corner of Canton and Suffolk st. Store on Suffolk st.
Chas. H. de Rochemont, *Pres't.*
Charles F. Classen, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 21, Cambridgeport. Meeting Friday evening, at Store, Hovey's Block, Main st.
Randall Taylor, *Pres't.*
J. N. Bagg, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 22, Charlestown. No report.

DIVISION No. 23, Sandwich. Meeting Monday evening, in Store-room, Town Hall building.
Francis Kern, *Pres't.*
James E. Ingraham, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 24, Salem. Meeting Wednesday evening, No. 56 Washington st. Store on same street.
Moses Eastman, *Pres't.*
Stephen Tuttle, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 25, Lynn. Meeting Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.
Shadrac Ramsdell, *Pres't.*
Samuel Collins, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 26, Winoski Falls, Vt. Meeting Saturday evening, at Store, on Barlow st.
Moses Marshall, *Pres't*
J. G. White, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 27, Andover, Frye village, Meeting Monday evening, at Store.
Jonas Lovering, *Pres't.*
James Hector, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 28, Lynn. Meeting Monday and Thursday evenings, at Store, Chestnut st.
Wm. P. White, *Pres't.*
Thomas Collyer, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 29, Concord, N. H. Meeting Wednesday evening, Athenian Hall, Main st. Store on Main st., opposite Phœnix Hotel.
William Carr, *Pres't*
Cyrus Peabody, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 30, Lynn. Meeting and Store not reported.
William F. Parker, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 31, Woburn. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Wade's Hall. Store 80 rods north of Woburn centre.
Thomas Doliver, *Pres't*
J. W. Taylor, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 32, Bangor, Me. Store, No. 16 Central st.
John Stevens, *Pres't.*
Samuel Darling, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 33, Providence, R. I. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Store, No. 330 North Main st.
Welcome Angell, *Pres't.*
W. J. Waterman, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No. 34, East Boston. Meeting Tuesday evening. Store, south side of Maverick square.
Jesse Tuttle, *Pres't.*
William Thompson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 35, Lynn. Meeting, 1st Monday evening of each month, at room over No. 57 South Common st. Store. No. 66 North Common st.
Aaron Lummus, *Pres't.*
Joseph M. Rowell, *Rec. Sec'y*

DIVISION No. 36, Randolph. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, in Silas Alden's Building.
E. A. Allen, *Pres't.*
Darius Payne, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 37, South Andover. Meeting Tuesday evening, at Rechabite Hall. Store on Main st., opposite Andover Bank.
Benjamin F. Wardwell, *Pres't.*
Oscar G. Ingalls, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 38, West Medway. Meeting Tuesday evening, in room adjoining Store.
A. C. Grant, *Pres't.*
E. G. Ware, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 39, East Stoughton. Meeting Tuesday evening, in Hall over the Store.
Charles A. French, *Pres't.*
James Humphrey, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 40, Roxbury. Meeting 2d and 4th Friday each month, at the Store, corner of Washington st. and Suffolk place
Joseph B. Young, *Pres't.*
True Russell, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 41, Stoughton. Meeting Saturday evening, at Town Hall. Store at Stoughton Centre.
Jedediah Adams, *Pres't.*
James Capen, 2d, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 42, Worcester. Meeting Wednesday evening, at Store, Newton's Block, No. 3 Front st.
Calvin Newton, *Pres't.*
W. T. Hildrup, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 43 East Randolph, Mass.
Giddion Howard, *Pres't,*
Thomas West, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 44, Manchester, N. H.
James A. Grigg, *Pres't,*
Lyman P. Batchelder, *Rec. Sec'y.*

DIVISION No. 45, Providence, R. I.
Jared W. Scovell, *Pres't,*
Alva M. Stetson, *Rec. Sec'y.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE W. M. P. U.

MERRIAM'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP.

I HAVE received and shall continue to receive and keep constantly on hand a supply of this premium soap, which I warrant genuine, and can confidently recommend as being the best and cheapest article for family use that has ever been offered to the public.

It is superior to Castile, for stable-keeper's and manufacturer's use. F. S. CABOT,
No. 10 Broad Street, Boston.

ALBERT J. WRIGHT,
PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 3 Water St. Boston.

Books, Circulars, Handbills, &c., Printed quick and cheap. mar17tf

OPERATIONS ON TEETH.
PRICES REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT,
AT
PATTEN & HINE'S
DENTAL SURGERY ROOMS,

No. 2 Albany Street, (opposite the United States Hotel) Boston.

Messrs Patten and Hine beg leave to inform the Public, that their Charges for Dental Operations, both surgical and mechanical, are full fifty per cent. less, than are exacted elsewhere, and they warrant every operation to be equal, if not superior, to those performed at double the cost.

Those in want of the services of a Dentist, will find it to their advantage to call as above.

REFERENCES.
Dr. Stevens, Dr. Jackson,
Dr. Davenport, Dr. Chapman,
Dr. Hawes, Dr. Wilson,
Dr. Jones.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. F. MORRILL

Is happy once more to make his annual acknowledgements to the public for the generous confidence heretofore reposed in him as a Physician, and for the unusual patronage he has received during the last twelve months. If pecuniary remuneration were the *only* reward to be received for administering relief to the afflicted and distressed invalid, there would be far less motive to practice the healing art—but fortunately for the bodily afflicted portion of humanity, this is not universally the case. To the accomplished and well-disposed physician, there is a deep, heart-felt satisfaction arising from the performance of deeds of healing human flesh, and relieving pain, which can never arise from mere acquirement. Yet while he acknowledges his satisfaction for past pecuniary favors, he has to acknowledge the still higher gratification that he has sufficient reason to believe that he has been the source from which has flown much relief to the distressed and declining invalid. Repeated written communications, as well as oral statements, continue to flow in from every section of our own country, and also from the Canadas, testifying to the efficacy and relieving properties of his medicines, whither they have often been sent after consultation by letters. He asks for no other *recommendation* than the consciousness of his affording relief to the thousands whose unfortunate want of a judicious education, and whose sad ignorance of the precious laws of their physical constitution, have so often plunged them into the depths of human suffering. Feeling, as he does, the importance and usefulness of his calling, with full confidence in the efficacy and salutary effects of his medicines, he would still say, come and I will relieve you.

"A WORD TO THE WISE." To those who have been treated medically by Dr. M., he deems it unnecessary to offer any word of *caution*; but to those who may know him not, and who are seeking relief from diseases of any name or nature, but particularly those of a secret or private character, he would say be cautious as to where you make your first call. When you are informed that Dr. Morrill is the only *advertizing* physician of any reputation in Lowell, you will no doubt govern yourselves accordingly. He would not make this assertion did he not know that his own community were aware of its *truth*. If those there are who can obtain a *professional* fame, irrespective of the means by which it is obtained, it may truly be said that such enjoyments are not to be envied; but for one

"Give me an HONEST fame, or give me none."

N. B. DR. MORRILL has moved his new office, from MIDDLESEX STREET, to MIDDLE STREET, on the spot heretofore known as No. 9, opposite the Post Office. His office hereafter will be known as No. 11 Middle st., opposite the Post Office, where he can be consulted as usual. His Female Monthly Drops and Pills, are a certain remedy for all Suppressions, Irregularities, &c. and can be obtained either at his Office, or at his residence on Middlesex st., near the New Depot.) A perfect cure warranted in all cases of veneral disease, and those of a delicate nature, and the strictest discretion observed. Office open at all hours of the day and evening.

P. S. DR. MORRILL has no connection with any advertizing Doctor, nor never had.

LOWELL, Jan. 1848. tf

WM. D. VINALL.
SURGEON DENTIST.
☞ Office 21 Central Street, ☜

Where he continues to perform all operations on the TEETH both for their beauty and their preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious teeth with gold or any approved substance now in use, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.

MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate or pivot, from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted as circumstances may require. Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure, without springs.

☞ Teeth cleansed, extracted, &c. Terms moderate. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. He would farther say, that the most aggravated pain from decayed teeth, can in most, cases be speedily relieved and the tooth saved.

AMBROSE LAWRENCE.
DENTIST.

OFFICE, [established Oct. 1, 1839] No. 27 Merrimack st., second door east of the Museum—Lowell.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY,
AN ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to the Elevation and Improvement of the Industrial Classes and the Final and Permanent Emancipation of Labor from its present suicidal, competing and depressive Tendencies.

In consequence of a deep felt regard for the present and future well-being of our fellow laborers, and relying upon the support of the friends of Industrial and Social Reform, throughout the country, the undersigned propose to assume the publication of *The New Era of Industry.*

The paper is to be conducted as heretofore upon strictly *Independent Principles*, opposing all prominent evils, social political or ecclesiastical, with that spirit which knows no fear or favor while in the path of duty, and advocating all cardinal truths with perseverence and sincerity of purpose.

In our labors we ask and expect the co-operation and sympathy of the true friends to the Race—the honest Philosopher and Statesman, the untrammeled and devoted Teacher, the hardy Farmer, the Mechanic and Artizan—and last, but not least, the toiling Operative at the Loom or Spindle.

Particular attention will be given to the subject of the WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, and other co-operative and guarantee movements.

In addition to its leading objects, the *New Era* will contain Tales, Poetry and Miscellaneous Reading of an interesting and instructive character, together with a summary of News, Domestic and Foreign.

TERMS.

Single Copies, per year,	$1,50
Six " " "	7,00
Ten " " "	11,00
Twenty " " "	20,00

N. B. To ensure the advantages extended above to clubs, the whole number must begin at the same time and all be sent to one address, without the names being written on the papers.

All communications for the business or editorial department of this paper, should be addressed (POST PAID) to "The New Era of Industry, BOSTON."

Subscribers wishing to continue or persons becoming subscibers, will please bear in mind that our terms are *in Advance*, therefore all renewed subscriptions should be sent by or before the expiration of their payments.

Postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing notices of removals, non-receptions, discontinuations and all other Post Office business.

Advertisements of a useful and proper character, inserted on reasonable terms. JOHN ORVIS.

BOSTON, June 2, 1847.

AGENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.	*Waltham*, Wm Richardson
East Boston, W. H. Gray	*Danvers*, Jefferson Putnam
Roxbury, J. T. Bicknell.	*Lowell*, A. C. Hill.
Holliston, Daniel Newton	*Woburn*, Henry Wendell
South Boston, G W Robinson	*Cabotville*, Geo. Mills Joy
Lynn, N. W. Brown.	" L. Fairbank.
E. Bridgewater, L B Parker	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Chelmsford, (*Scythe factory Village*,) Robert Lord.	*Dover*, S. S. Moulton.
	Nashua, J. L. Doty.
N. Chelmsford, A. Graves.	*Manchester*, C. A. Brown.
Andover, *Frye Village*, David Middleton.	RHODE ISLAND.
	Providence, Amorancy Paine Anti-slavery office.
Clintonville, Lancaster, Sanborn Worthen.	VERMONT.
South Andover, E A Russell	*Winooski Falls, and vicinity*, John R. Forrest
Methuen, S. H. Wise.	
Reading, Abel H. Reed.	CONNECTICUT.
Palmer, Peter Pride.	George H. Fisher.

COMMENDATIONS.

Certainly we need not repeat our anxiety in the success of this paper. Ours is incorporated (not formally, legally and materially, but spiritually as yet) with it; and there is no paper so completely identified with the working man's interest.—*Essex Transcript.*

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.—We trust that the appearance of this new paper, is a proof of a resolute determination on the part of those most interested, to give it an efficient support. We know that it will be worthy of their liberal patronage, and if it does not obtain it, we can only regret that our friends in scratching for the barley-corn should throw away the pearl. The Editor, Mr. John Orvis, has faithfully earned the high reputation which he enjoys among Social Reformers, not only as a powerful speaker on the problems of society, but as an acute reasoner, and an impressive popular writer. He certainly possesses uncommon skill and tact as a journalist for the masses, and no one can be acquainted with his labors in that sphere, without giving them his heartiest commendation.—*Harbinger.*

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY, just started at Boston, in place of the old "Voice of Industry," by John Orvis, is one of the best weekly papers we receive. It is devoted to the interests of Labor and the Laboring class, not only in profession but in very deed, and not only wishes well to the Working Men, but *knows how* they are to be benefited, and will show them how, if they but read it. We heartily commend it to the favor of Labor Reformers everywhere.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.—We have seen a number of this paper, published in Boston, and from a hasty perusal of its contents, we think it ranks among the most useful and instructive publications for the working classes. The elevation of these classes, mentally and morally, is inseparably connected with the perpetuity of our great and growing republic; and this paper appears to be well calculated to elevate the producer, by showing him the important position he holds in the scale of physical and political welfare, and that non-producers are but so many dead weights on society.—*Upland Union.*

THE NATIONAL ERA.
WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

L. P. NOBLE, PUBLISHER.

The leading purpose of this journal is, the discussion of the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main principles of the Liberty Party. Due attention is given to Social and Political Questions of general importance; nor are the interests of a Pure Literature overlooked.

It aims to preserve a faithful record of important events; of inventions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public documents of permanent value; and, during the sessions of Congress, to present such reports of its proceedings, as will convey a correct idea, not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects of Slavery and the Mexican War, expected to arise in the next Congress, will occupy a large share of its columns.

Arrangements have been made for extending and enriching its already valuable Department of Home and Foreign Correspondence.

It is printed on a mammoth sheet, of the finest quality, in the best style, at $2 a year, *payable in advance.*

The generous spirit in which the *Era* has been welcomed by the Public Press, and the very liberal patronage it has received during this, the first year of its existence, encourages us to hope for large accessions to our subscription list.

It is desirable that subscriptions be forwarded without delay, so that they may be entered before the approaching Congress.

All communications addressed to
L. P. NOBLE,
Publisher of the National Era, Washington, D. C.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURE ROOMS,
82 CENTRAL STREET,
(*Corner of Hurd Street, Lowell.*)

MINIATURES taken at these rooms in the most approved style, and in any weather, with or without colors, and gilded in the nicest manner, whether sold for a high or low price.

The Public are respectfully invited to call before obtaining Miniatures elsewhere, as the prices shall be as low as any in Lowell, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. S. H. HASTINGS.

Lowell, June 4.

JONATHAN LADD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Commissioner for the State of Vermont.

OFFICE—Spaulding's Building, (next North of the American House,) Central street, Lowell, Ms.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

WAGER & DATER'S air-tight Cooking Stoves, with a general assortment of both new and old Copper and Iron PUMPS, Soap Stones, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c. Cash paid for Rags, Copper, Brass, Rubber, Old Iron, &c. &c.

Setting and repairing Pumps, and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice, by
I. W. & D. BANGS.

2tf opposite the Washington House, Lowell.

THE NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY.

For the New Era of Industry.

Mr. Editor—At the request of some who feel an interest in the prosperity of your paper, and believing, myself, that the success of the cause in which you are laboring, will conduce to the moral and intellectual elevation of humanity, I send you the accompanying lines, which you are at liberty to insert in your columns, if it pleases you.

LINES

WRITTEN ON READING AN EXTRACT FROM GENERAL GAINES' POLITICAL ADDRESS AT ROXBURY.

BY MRS. C. A. K. BALL.

And is it true, the foul reproach,
That we too laud the warrior's name,
And that with eager hands we'll twine
The chaplet of undying fame,
With which to deck the hero's brow,
Who builds his hopes for future years
Upon the victories he's won,
Whose trophies are the widow's tears?

Say, shall we join the loud applause
That makes the wide-spread welkin ring,
And chant the praise of him who dares
To call his fellow man, a "thing"—
Who buys and sells immortal souls,
And stamps upon his brother's brow
The impress dire, which him consigns
To endless servitude and woe?

Oh no! we throw the slander back,
And may the time be distant far,
When Massachusetts' daughters bow
Beneath this Juggernautish car.
It may be, she has craven-hearted *sons*,
Who'll tamely bend the supple knee
To party means and party men,
But, as for *us*, we will be free.

We are not Whigs, to yield the right—
We own no Democratic sway—
We are not pledged, a leader's will
To unresistingly obey.
But we are women, and we weep,
To see our sable sisters crushed
Beneath the tyrant's power, that bids
The voice of reason to be hushed.

Nor will we aid, by word or deed,
To gild, with hollow pomp and show,
The carnage of the battle-field,
Or seek to hide its bitter woe.
Vainly may politicians strive,
With honied words, our course to turn;
Free as the mountain air we breathe,
Indignantly, "the bribe we'll spurn!"

Worcester, June, 1848.

England.—In England there are symptoms of disorganization we can no longer overlook. Dusty and long darkling Democracy is stretching its mighty limbs upon the iron bed of ages. It shakes its right hand, and the whole artificial edifice of legal and monied despotism trembles from dog-vane to corner-stone; it growls, and society shivers as at the prelude of an earthquake. Such is the fate of all compound despotism of capital and class rule. It is their hell on earth to feel vulnerable at every joint, and mortal in every nerve. Speak but boldly, and the blood of their hearts falls with the funds, say one third. Touch but one string of the corded electric screen which encloses them, and the shock will throw down the bravest of them at ever so great a distance. If you but touch with your finger the largest "balk" of a certain timber, it thrills right through it—and so it is with England's commercial prosperity. Be of good cheer, then, you democratic voices of the people, arrested to the city of London for troubling the death-sleep of English society, and creating "great alarm" among the undertakers of the poor. Be of good cheer, for this time assuredly you shall not fail. The sins of the oligarchy which is over you, are ripened now, and the sufferings of the people have risen step over step, like a ladder. Do but put forth your hands bravely and quickly—before this blessed year of revolutions has fled away—and you are free forever, at least from that sort of tyranny.

Meanwhile know this—Ireland watches night and day for your hour and her own.—*Dublin Nation.*

Louis Blanc.—The first sight of Louis Blanc was at the palace of the Luxembourg. "*Voila la petite!*" said a Frenchman near me, as he entered. He is, indeed, a little man, with a great *distingue*—a pigmy of price—a dwarf in body, but a giant in mind. He stands hardly four feet in height. His air, too, is extremely youthful, with his smooth, fair, hairless face, and his neat, slim little figure. Although he approaches the manhood of forty, he might easily be mistaken for a boy of eighteen. Although he has a stern strength about him, it might be supposed from his first appearance that he was weak and effeminate. He entered, however, as one of the Provisional Government of the Republic of France, to deliver addresses to assemblies of working men and masters, collected together by him in his function of President of the Commission for the Government of the Workmen, to consult and decide on a plan for the organization of industry. He spoke; and the working men were melted to tears, and even the masters were moved. His tones were soft and showery, or earnest and energetic. With his little figure buttoned up tight in a blue coat with gilt buttons, there he stood, mounted up, evidently awakening, convincing, deciding, with modulated voice and expressive action. There he stood, though so small, not the least of the great men who now rule over the destinies of the France of the Third Revolution.—*Tait's Mag.*

A bit of True Philosophy.—How beautiful is the saying, that "we should always hope for the best, and be prepared for the worst." For our own part, we never enter a grocer's to get our weekly ounce and a half of seven shilling mixed tea, without being animated by the advice of the moralist, who tells us to "hope for the best and be prepared for the worst."—*Punch.*

A Boston Bull.—The Boston Times says, "On Wednesday we shall issue a second edition, but no first edition."

This reminds us of an honest Hibernian who called at our office with an advertisement, the price of which, he was told, would be fifty cents for the first time, and twenty-five for the second. "Faith, then," said he, "an' I'll have it in the second time."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The *Democratic Pacifique* calls attention to the following erudite epistle, addressed to the Prefect of Vosges:—"Sir—I hasten to inform you that we had an eclipse of the moon in our village yesterday evening. The rest of the sky was perfectly tranquil.—X***, Mayor of Y***."

A Caution to Merchants.—We heard a good story of a sagacious country gentleman, who came to our city some days ago with a bill on a highly respectable firm of this city. The bill was duly presented for acceptance, and a member of the firm, a fashionable, showily-dressed gentleman, who had cultivated a very dainty moustache, wrote with a gold pen his endorsement on the bill, giving his middle name in full, thus: "J. Templeton Tompkins." The countryman looked at the signature, read it slowly, glanced at the fashionable merchant, who was very fascinatingly twirling his whiskers, and handing the bill over to him, remarked, "Here, stranger, cash that document." "What!" indignantly replied the merchant, "discount my own paper! it is a positive insult." "Well, can't help it," said the countryman; "if you don't, I must get somebody else to do it." To prevent his paper from getting on 'Change, the merchant concluded to cash the bill, and paying over the money to the countryman, asked him quietly, "Why, my friend, do you offer me the gratuitous insult of requiring me to discount my own paper?" "I don't mean any harm, stranger; but I have jest got this idear into my skull, that when you see a merchant with that har on his upper lip, and who writes his middle name out in full, and endorses bills with a gold pen, you may set it down as purty certaing he's gwine to bust up in a week."

Musical Stones.—About three miles from Pottstown, in the United States, there is a place to which the name of Singing Valley is given. There is in this valley a large mass of ill-shaped stones, which appear to have been thrown together by some terrible convulsion of nature. From the appearance of the stones, it is judged that at some former time a volcanic eruption must have occurred there. By striking on these stones, the most varied sounds imaginable are produced. The chime of the finest bells in the world does not exceed in variety the sounds produced, from the sonorous bass to the most delicate treble, the gradations of which are exquisitely fine. No such phenomenon is to be found in any other part of the world.—*Musical World.*

Yesterday morning everybody in Louisville thought it was snowing. The whole atmosphere of the city seemed densely filled with snow-flakes. These turned out to be gnats or flies, little black-bodied insects with white wings, which soon settled by millions, billions, trillions, quadrillions and quintrillions, upon all the houses and upon the whole surface of the ground.—*Louisville Journal, June* 11.

Marrying a Deceased Wife's Sister.—The Court of Queen's Bench, England, has recently decided against the legality of all marriages made with a deceased wife's sister. By this decision all such marriages are cancelled and declared null and void—the wives are placed in the light of concubines, the children of such marriages declared illegitimate, and all hereditary rights and claims to property utterly abrogated.

Fate of Kings.—The history of the latter Kings of France shows a remarkable succession of misfortunes:—Louis XVI. guillotined; Louis XVII. died of want; Louis XVIII. twice exiled; Napoleon exiled; his son died in a foreign land; Charles X. dethroned; Henry V. proscribed; Louis Philippe put to flight; the Count of Paris rejected.

"M. Guizot (remarks the *Daily News*) lasted Louis Philippe eight years. The Republic consumed Lamartine in two months."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BURT & WATERMAN,
TREMONT TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Transient Board, $1,25 per day.
Miles C. Burt. H. Waterman, Jr.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER, No 65, corner of Merrimack and John st., (is weekly receiving from importers, both in New York and Boston, a new and beautiful assortment of Millinary Goods, as ever were offered in this city, and as cheap as can be found any where else
J. T. ADAMS.
Lowell, Sept. 28, 1846. n25

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the
FOUNTAIN HOUSE.
(Formerly kept by A. W. Rockwood, Esq.,)
CORNER OF BEACH STREET AND HARRISON AVENUE,
and is prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the city; it is in the immediate vicinity of the the Boston and Worcester, and Western Railroad Depots, and but a short distance from the Boston and Providence and Old Colony Depots.

About twenty rooms have recently been added to the house, and newly furnished, and the whole thoroughly repaired. The construction of the house is such, and his acquaintance with the markets so extensive, that he is enabled to accommodate Boarders at unusually low prices, and every effort will be made to render it a neat, quiet, and desirable resting place for the traveller.
aug16 H. HAMLIN.

BOOT, SHOE, AND CLOTHING WARE HOUSE,
No. 2 Jackson Street, Jennis Block.
WILLARD RUSSELL & WILLIAM HAYWARD,
Dealers in
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and clothing of all descriptions. Also, Umbrellas, Parasolettes, and Parasols.
Lawrence, Sept. 10, 1847.

INTERESTING TO MECHANICS.

The cheapest and best scientific paper in the United States, is the new paper entitled the
"SCIENTIFIC MECHANIC,"
"*Inventor's Advocate, Patent Office Reporter, and Expositor of Arts and Trades.*"

Published by Rufus Porter, (formerly editor and publisher of the "New York Mechanic," and the "Scientific American,") at the Sun Buildings, No 128 Fulton Street, New York.

Each number of this paper contains from THREE to FIVE ENGRAVINGS, most of them ORIGINAL and WELL EXECUTED, illustrative of NEW INVENTIONS, SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, ELEGANT DESIGNS, and NATURAL CURIOSITIES—also general notices of the progress of MECHANICAL and other SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENTS—AMERICAN and FOREIGN INVENTIONS—catalogues of AMERICAN PATENTS—original SCIENTIFIC ESSAYS, illustrating the sciences of MECHANICS, CHEMISTRY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM and MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY:—CURIOUS PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENTS, and valuable instruction in various ARTS and TRADES,—notices of the most interesting passing events, religious intelligence, Poetry, &c. This paper is especially entitled to the patronage of mechanics and manufacturers; and farmers will derive much advantage from its instruction in various mechanical trades. As a family newspaper, it will convey more useful intelligence to children and young people than five times its cost in school instruction; and on the principle of economy, it may be argued that every copy, if well preserved, will command more than the original cost, at the end of the year. Published weekly for *one dollar* per annum persingle copy; five copies to one address for four dollars.

NEW ENGLAND
TRUSS MANUFACTORY,
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JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No 305 Washington St., opposite No. 264, entrance to Temple Avenue. Also, Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hours' notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years, and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases.

Convex Spiral Trusses; Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; Trusses of Galvanized Metal that will not Rust, having wooden and copper pads; Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do.; Ralmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; Bateman's do. double and single; Stone's Trusses; also trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, and Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes, and Ear Trumpets that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing. All ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. Caroline D. Foster, who has had ten years experience in the business.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned take great pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of those who are unhappily afflicted with Hernia, Mr. James Frederick Foster as a skilful and competent person in the manufacture and fitting of Trusses. We have employed him, (some of us for over twenty years,) and therefore speak from a personal knowledge of his abilities. His early advantages, his long experience in the business, and the large number of individuals whom he has relieved in every variety of cases, render him, in our opinion, equal, if not superior, to any manufacturer of the article. His father, Dea. Gideon Foster, of Charlestown, was master of the poor-house in that town, for upwards of twenty years, during which period Mr. Foster availed himself of the opportunity, and made application of his Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great success; some of which were of a very complicated and distressing character.

It is well known to all who have occasion to wear Trusses, that their great excellence consists in the adaptation to the body, at the same time relieving the patient. Any ordinary mechanic may make a truss, but none but a skilful practitioner can apply it in such a manner as effectually to relieve and oftentimes radically cure the complant.

Our experience has convinced us that Mr. Foster has thoroughly attained this knowledge. The certificates of Dr. J. C. Warren and other eminent surgeons, which he has shown us, fully sustain the opinion we here express.

David Dodge,	aged 75	Sam. Payson,	aged 75
Newhall Martin,	" 78	Sam. Etheridge,	" 53
James R. Turner,	" 40	Arnold Southwick	" 48
John Lock,	" 66	Uriah Tufts,	" 75

Charlestown, March, 1847. July16—1

REMOVAL.

L. GIRARDIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FORMERLY OF PARIS,

STILL continues to practice with as much success and even more than ever. Those wishing a speedy Cure, without extravagant Charges, will find it to their advantage to call at his office,

244 Washington street, Boston,

Dr. L. G. has for the last ten years, paid particular attention to the treatment of the following Diseases, viz: Pulmonary Consumption, Lameness, Spine and Hip Complaint, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Sore Legs, White Swelling, Cancer, Dropsey, Asthma, Diseases of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, and all kinds of deformity treated by him without the use the knife or mineral medicines. Charges moderate. In all cases communications must be Post Paid.

N. *B.* Dr. L. G. has no connection with any other office, and his medicines can only be obtained as above.
aug8

REMOVED TO 25 ROWE STREET,
OPPOSITE ESSEX STREET CHURCH.

DR. S. C. HEWETT is attending, as usual, to multitudes of patients, and he feels grateful to them and to the public, for their continued patronage.

To those who have never been Dr. Hewett's patients, and have not, therefore, experienced his kind an generous treatment, he will say, that no man was ever slandered professionally, as Dr. H. is, unless he had acquired great fame and profit through his unrivalled success; and therefore reduced the amount of dollars and cents, formerly received by his slanderers, which excites their and their friends' jealousy. Dr. Hewett practices in diseased and deformed Spines, Rheumatism, Paralytic Affections, Scrofula, White Swellings, and all diseases of the joints and muscles, and Bone setting.

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Boston, Aug. 7, 1847. aug8

LOWELL HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.
BENEFITS IN SICKNESS.

Established in Lowell, will contract to insure males between the ages of 16 and 60 years—allowances of $4, $6 or $8, per week during sickness, for any term from 1 to 5 years.

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ELISHA HUNTINGTON, President.
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Office—*No. 76 Central street (corner of Central and Hurd streets,) LOWELL, MASS.* oct29

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A NEW HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION, situated on the banks of the Merrimac, about fifteen minutes' walks from the City of Lowell, is now open for the reception of invalids.

In fitting up this establishment, the proprietor, Dr. R. DARRAH, has spared no pains or expense in making it one of the most comfortable, convenient and desirable locations, for Hydropathic treatment, now offered to the public.

The Bathing House is constructed with two entire sets of Baths, each consisting of Plunge, Shower, Douche, Hose, Fountain, Eye, Spray, Flowing, Cold or Warm; and so arranged as to be comfortable, inviting, and easy of access, by invalids, at all times, from each wing of the house, one of which is occupied by gentlemen, the other by ladies. The house is so warmed as to render it perfectly comfortable, even in the coldest weather.

The "Water Cure" has been particularly successful in the following complaints: Rheumatism, acute or chronic Gout, incipient stages of Consumption; Nervous Diseases; Dispepsia, or Indigestion, with its train of symptoms, as Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c.; Fevers of various forms; all eutaneous diseases; Scrofulas and Spinal Complaints; diseases peculiar to females, &c.

TERMS, for board and treatment, in this establishment, will vary from Six to Ten Dollars per week, according to the rooms occupied.

All communications addressed to the Physican, (post paid) Lowell, Mass., will receive prompt attention.
DR. R. DARRAH, Proprietor.
H FOSTER, M. D., Physician. 3m nov26

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. GIRARDIN, French Female Physician, respectfully informs the Ladies that she has removed to No. 244 Washington St. up stairs, where she continues to attend to Ladies in all kinds of diseases peculiar to females, but particularly Humors, Scrofula, Hip, and Spinal diseases, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Cancers, and Ulcers. Mrs. G. is very successful in chilcren's complaints. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Boston, Aug. 7. 1847.

THE HARBINGER.
PROSPECTUS OF THE
SIXTH VOLUME.

In presenting to the public the Sixth Volume of the Harbinger, the Editors would give a brief statement of its proposed character and aims.

The Harbinger, from its commencement, has been the advocate of a Social Reform, which shall embrace, reconcile, and do justice to the various interests that are essential to the true life of Humanity,—which, in maintaining the rights of Labor, shall not overlook the legitimate claims of Capital,—which seeks to combine the elevation of the working classes, by the introduction of a natural, efficient, and attractive system of industry, with the widest development of Art and universal, spiritual culture,—and which shall destroy the fruitful sources of antagonism, oppression, and inhumanity which now exist in the relations of men, by the establishment of such organic arrangements as will necessarily produce a comprehensive and harmonious unity.

The principles of Social Science, discovered and illustrated by the immortal genius of Charles Fourier, have always occupied a conspicuous place in the expositions of the Harbinger, and will continue to be set forth and maintained, with the earnestness which their vast importance demands, but without intemperate zeal or sectarian exclusiveness.

The Harbinger will discuss all questions relating to the progress of society, the past history of the race, the present aspects of civilization, the great humanitary reforms of the day, and the political movements of Europe and America, in the light of Associative Science; but with a sincere and fraternal recognition of all elements of truth, goodness and beauty, in whatever institution or doctrine it may be called on to consider.

In conducting the Harbinger, for the future, the Editors intend to relieve it of the abstract character which to a certain degree it has hitherto borne, and to give a much larger space to General Topics, to the News of the Day, and to comments on Passing Events. They are in possession of great facilities for presenting copious and authentic summaries of domestic and foreign intelligence, which they will not fail to use with all their industry and vigilence. While they maintain an independent position with regard to our leading political parties, they do not mean to abstain from the freest criticism of their movements. Great attention will be paid to the selections, which must compose no small portion of every well-conducted weekly newspaper, so that the readers of the Harbinger will always find in its columns an entertaining, instructive and varied miscellany, in addition to the topics which give it its distinctive character.

In short, the Editors design to spare no pains to make the Harbinger an attractive and valuable Journal to all classes of readers,—to give it access to circles beyond the sphere of its immediate sympathies,—and to command the approval of the public and an extensive circulation, by the various interest of its contents, and the energy and zeal which are devoted to its management.

The present volume of the Harbinger appears in a greatly improved form, and with one half more matter than has heretofore been given. No expense has been spared to make it in all respects worthy of the position at which it aims. It is furnished to subscribers at the same low price which has made it one of the cheapest papers in this country; and in this respect, under the present arrangements, it is probably not surpassed by any weekly journal.

The Editors rely for the liberal support of their enterprise on all the old friends to whom the Harbinger has become as necessary as their daily bread, and on any new ones who now form an acquaintance with it for the first time.

We request our friends, and the friends of a free and independent press, every where to promote the circulation of our paper. Give the Harbinger a fair trial and if it does not perform more than it promises, we will not complain of desertion or neglect.

The Harbinger is published every Saturday Morning, at No. 9 Spruce St., New York, and at 111 Washington St., Boston.

It is edited by Parke Godwin, New York, assisted by Charles A. Dana and George Ripley, in New York, and by William H. Channing and John S. Dwight, in Boston.

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(Invariably in Advance.)

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July24 tf

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—133 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street,
9t Lowell, Mass.

MEDICATED
VAPOR BATH ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 12 Franklin Street, Boston.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. M. M. MILES.

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EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT.

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It advocates equality of human rights, and the abolition of slavery, thorough land reform, cheap postage, abstinence from intoxicating drinks, exemption of temperance men from taxes to repair the damages of drinking, a reform in writing and spelling the English language, the abolition of capital punishment, universal and kindly toleration in religion, life and health insurance, water cure, working men's protective unions, and all other practical forms of association for mutual aid—and generally, Progress.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

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MEANS.

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Second, in the Practical sphere, the Library of Social Science will advocate *thorough measures of Reform*,—that is, organic reforms in our Political, Industrial and Social Institutions; which reforms imply an entire REORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY. The measures proposed, while profoundly radical, will, however, be truly conservative; not revolutionary and destructive, but pacific and constructive in their policy and principles, promoting the interests of all classes of society, and securing the universal elevation and happiness of mankind. A number of valuable practical and economical arrangements will be explained and recommended, which may be adopted in present society. The discussions of a practical nature will also embrace such questions as the Organization of Labor;—Free Trade;—Free Competition;—the extended application and monopoly of Machinery;—the Industrial Rights of Man;—the relations of Capital and Labor;—the *compound* Protection of Industry, or protection to the Laborer as well as the Capitalist;—the true theory of Property, and Division of Profits;—an equitable system of Commerce; and many other important social questions.

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The doctrines of Association have been before the American public for several years, through the writings and lectures of their advocates, but, except in a few partial translations, the writings of the great discoverer and founder of Social Science, have remained unknown. Consequently there is much misunderstanding, aggravated by the most flagrant falsification, of the character of Fourier's discoveries, and the value of his claims to consideration as Teacher, on the vital question of Social Reform:—a misunderstanding which, in many minds, has settled into a deep-rooted prejudice, distrust and aversion. It is therefore due to the public, and to Fourier himself, that a complete and faithful exposition of his doctrines should be made in his own words. The translations will be made with the utmost care, and will be accompanied with notes and explanations which will assist the comprehension of the more difficult parts of the doctrine.

The Library of Social Science addresses itself especially to those who are seeking for *positive principles* as guides in the solution of the great question of this age, the question of Social Progress and Human Improvement.

This Magazine will be published on the 15th of each month; and will be printed in large and handsome type, on fine paper. The first number will be issued in January, 1848.

Terms,—$2 per annum; $1, six months, payable in advance. Single copies twenty-five cents.

Albert Brisbane and Osborne Macdaniel, Editors, to whom all subscriptions are to be addressed, at the office of the Magazine, No. 30 Ann street, New York.

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